

1890- ✓

Annual Catalogue

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HIGHLANDS NURSERY

For the Season of 1889-'90.

PLANTS and FLOWERS of the SOUTHERN ALLEGHANY MOUNTAINS,

EMBRACING

Deciduous and Evergreen Trees, Flowering Shrubs, Hardy Perennials, Bog Plants, Etc.,

And all Our Native Rhododendrons and Azaleas, Many of which are New and Rare.

HARLAN P. KELSEY,

Proprietor,

HIGHLANDS,

Macon County, Western North Carolina.

After June 1st, 1890, removed to

LINVILLE,

Mitchell County, Western North Carolina.

To my Friends and Patrons.

IN presenting this, our annual catalogue of native plants for the season of 1889-90, we desire to thank our friends and patrons for the kind words and liberal orders with which we have been favored during the past year, and by care and devotion to our work, hope to merit a continuance of the same. By furnishing the means for making the home surroundings more beautiful and attractive, we trust we may add to the happiness of others.

In the propagation and sale of the native plants of this Southern Alleghany region, we are engaging in a work that has heretofore been greatly neglected. While the whole earth outside the United States has been searched and explored to obtain the choicest trees and plants for beautifying our American parks, lawns and gardens, and while these foreign growths are common, yet the more beautiful **American plants** are rarely seen in cultivation, and are almost unknown to Americans.

Prof. W. A. Stiles, writing of this Highland section to the New York *Tribune*, says: "The richness of the forest in arborescent species is fairly matched by the varied forms of shrubs and smaller trees, for it is a fact that no part of the world has furnished the gardens of Europe and America with so many ornamental plants of this kind as this same Alleghany region, and nowhere do they appear in such a revel of luxuriance as under these mild, moist skies, and in this fruitful soil.

"Along the course of every rocky stream up to an altitude of 4,000 feet, are masses of the greater rhododendron and kalmia, while on the borders of the impervious thickets they form, are smaller broad-leaved evergreen under-shrubs of rarest beauty.

"The most beautiful of flowering shrubs are the azaleas, and four of the five species which belong to the flora of the continent are here massed together in impervious profusion and luxuriance. More common than the pinxter flower of the Northern wood borders, is the great flame-colored azalea (*A. calendulacea*), whose blood has added vigor and vividness to the hybrids which are the most striking ornaments of the parks and gardens of the old and new worlds.

"These are named as the most conspicuous of the flowering shrubs, but there are others like the *Rhododendron Vaseyi*, discovered some few years ago, besides a dozen other genera that could be named, each with a special charm of its own. To these add the species that are small lawn trees in the North, but attain the stature of timber trees here, and we have a group that for neatness of habit and beauty of foliage, flowers and fruit, and brilliance of autumn coloring, has no rival in the flora of the world."

IN MOIST, LOOSE, PEATY soil, these "American plants" grow in perfection and rival in beauty and luxuriance the grandest display of foreign plants.

Mr. E. S. Rand, in his valuable work on *Rhododendron*, says: "We do not appreciate our American flora, and have shut our eyes to the richness that lies all around us. In England, the crowning glory of horticultural exhibitions is the show of 'American plants,' and we in America don't know what they are."

The location of **Highlands Nursery**, near the summit of the Blue Ridge, in a low latitude, and at an altitude of about 3,800 feet, insures long cool summers and mild winters, which is not only very favorable to the growth of these beautiful native ornamentals, but produces a **hardy stock**,—a very valuable point, and one which should not be overlooked by our northern planters.

We would call especial attention to our select list of **Herbaceous Perennials**, many of which are rare in cultivation and difficult to procure; we hope another year to greatly enlarge our collection of this beautiful, and as Thomas Meehan calls it, "indispensable" class of plants.

In closing, we would only say in the words of E. S. Rand: "Grow *Rhododendrons* and other American plants; they are always beautiful, pleasing alike in foliage and in gorgeous bloom." And considering the low cost and satisfactory results obtained, we are certain you will never have cause to regret the planting of our native plants and flowers.

Instructions to Customers as to Ordering, Etc.

Prices named in this Catalogue are for good well-rooted plants, carefully packed and delivered F. O. B., at either Walhalla, S. C., our freight and express depot for Highlands, or Cranberry, N. C., our shipping point for Linville, N. C. No extra charge for packing or material. Smaller plants will be carefully packed and forwarded by **mail** at the same price.

The utmost care will be taken to have every plant true to name and in good order; and any mistake or error on our part will be cheerfully corrected if notice is given immediately on receipt of goods.

Money may be sent at our risk in *bank draft, P. O. order or registered letter*; when sent otherwise, it is at *sender's risk*.

Foreign remittances may be made by International Postoffice Order, payable at Asheville, N. C., or by draft on New York.

Name, postoffice address, and directions for marking packages, should be written out **PLAINLY and IN FULL**. Always give your address in *every* letter. Letters of inquiry promptly answered, and information as to *any* of our native southern plants cheerfully given.

Shipping Time.—Ordinarily we can safely handle and ship plants from the first of October to the first of December, and from the first of March to the first of May; and, for the South, during mild spells in winter.

Substitution.—In ordering please state if you wish us to substitute, in case any variety or size is exhausted—which will sometimes occur, especially if the order is received late—as we shall not do so without the consent of the purchaser.

Soil, Planting, Etc.—The Azaleas, Rhododendrons, and most other plants of that class, herein named, that are generally considered difficult to manage, are hardy throughout the U. S., except the extreme North and Northwest, and, with proper care in preparation of soil and planting, may be grown successfully. They thrive best in rich peaty soils and partially shady situations. **A good soil can be made** by excavating 2 to 3 feet of the surface, and filling with equal parts of good leaf mold or other decayed vegetable matter and surface loam, with one-tenth or more of sharp sand. If leaf mold cannot be had, swamp muck or old field sod may be used. After planting, except where naturally moist, the ground should be kept thoroughly mulched. If the soil is well prepared and kept mulched from year to year, it will need but little other manuring, and no stimulating or heating manure should ever be used. Spent tan, moss, old leaves or well rotted manure can be used for mulching. The ground *must* be kept moist and loose, as dry, hard ground is sure death. These rules also apply to general planting. **Lime** is fatal to all Rhododendrons, Azaleas and plants of this class, and in no form should it come in contact with the roots. This is an important item and should be carefully noted by planters.

Important Notice--Removal.

We beg respectfully to notify our friends and customers, that on June 1st, 1890, the **Highlands Nursery** will be established at **Linville, Mitchell Co., Western North Carolina**, with headquarters at that place, where the general business of the Nursery will be carried on thereafter.

At Linville, we have secured a suitable tract of land, very favorably located, with natural advantages much superior to our present location, and already have a large stock growing there. The shipping facilities are first-class, with early promise of a direct railroad line within a short distance of the nursery grounds, while the central location gives us the most favorable opportunities and widest territory for collecting the native plants of our southern mountains, which is, of course, to the great advantage and benefit of our customers; and for ourselves, we believe that where we can best serve our customers, we can best serve ourselves.

HARLAN P. KELSEY.

 Till June, 1890, all communications should be addressed to **Highlands, Macon County, N. C.**

Ornamental and Flowering Trees.

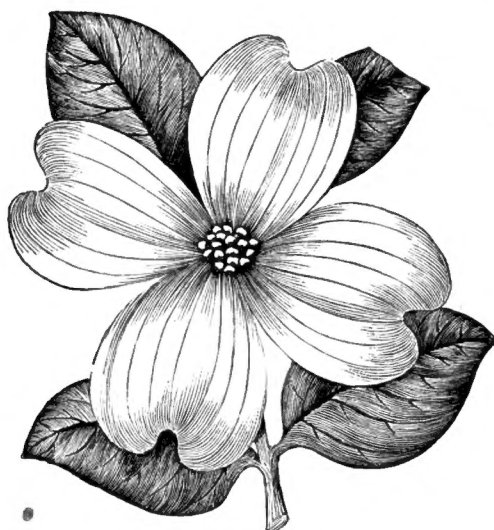
DECIDUOUS.

	Each.	Six.
ACER Pennsylvanicum (Striped Maple). A medium sized tree of good shape, with light green bark, beautifully striped with dark lines.		
1 to 2 feet	\$0 20	\$1 00
2 to 3 feet	35	
A. rubrum (Red or Scarlet Maple). "A tree of large size, beautiful with its red flowers in spring, and unsurpassed in the coloring of its leaves in the fall."— <i>Thos. Meehan</i> . An excellent shade tree. 1 to 2 feet . .	20	1 00
2 to 3 feet	35	1 75
A. saccharinum (Sugar Maple). A large handsome shade tree of pyramidal growth, the foliage changing to a reddish-yellow in autumn. 1 ft. . .	20	75
ANDROMEDA arborea (Tree Andromeda, Sour Wood). One of our finest native trees, producing white fragrant flowers, borne on slender petioles in long paniced racemes, and graceful foliage, brilliantly colored in autumn. 1 to 3 ft.	4 00	

AMELANCHIER botryapium (Service or June-berry). This is generally a small tree, but here in our mountains it often grows 50 to 60 ft. high, and 2 ft. in diameter. It is a handsome ornamental, and very early in spring its snow-white flowers appear in terminal drooping racemes, in the greatest profusion, producing a magnificent effect, in sharp contrast to the surroundings, which are generally yet quite wintry. The fruit is edible, and is considered by some very fine. It is suprising that this beautiful ornamental is not more generally known and planted. We have some very fine plants on hand. 2 to 3 ft.	20	1 00
3 to 4 ft.	30	1 30
4 to 6 ft. Very fine	50	2 00

BETULA excelsa (Yellow Birch). A beautiful symmetrical lawn tree 40 to 60 ft. high, with yellowish silvery bark, and thin finely-cut leaves. 1 to 2 ft.	15	75
Larger specimens each, 25c. to 40c.		

B. lenta (Cherry Birch, Sweet or Black Birch). This fine birch is considered one of the best of all trees for street and lawn purposes. The wood, which is rose-colored and fine-grained, is very valuable for cabinet work; the twigs and foliage are also spicy and aromatic.		
1 to 2 ft.	15	75
2 to 3 ft.	25	1 00
3 to 4 ft.	40	2 00



CORNUS FLORIDA.

CORNUS Florida (Flowering Dogwood). <i>See cut.</i> This species make a small tree, and is one of the showiest and most striking of all our native plants. Its small greenish flowers are collected in close heads, which are each surrounded by an involucre of four large white leaves, resembling a large single white blossom. Very showy in flower, scarcely less so in fruit, which is bright scarlet and remains on the tree till late in the season; a handsome plant. 1 to 2 ft.	20	1 00
2 to 3 ft.	30	1 50

CORNUS, Continued.

- C. alternifolia* (Blue Dogwood). Branches green, often striped with white; good foliage. The growth is very peculiar, the branches being in a whorl, and assuming a horizontal habit as the tree grows older, which makes the whole plant a series of parallel layers of foliage. A very beautiful shrub. 1 ft. Each. Six.
\$0 20 \$0 75

- FRAXINUS Americana* (White Ash). A large forest tree of quick growth, very extensively used in street planting. 1 ft. 20 75

- FAGUS ferruginea* (American Beech). All agree that this is one of our noblest native trees. A smooth trunk, with whitish-grey bark and wide spreading branches. 1 to 2 ft. 15
Larger specimens each, 30c to 75c.

- HALESIA tetraptera* (Snowdrop or Silver-bell Tree). A most beautiful ornamental tree, growing here in our mountains 40 to 50 ft. high, and 1 to 2 ft. in diameter. The plants bloom while quite small, producing a profusion of white or pink bell-shaped flowers very early in spring. 1 to 2 ft. 25
2 to 3 ft. 35
Fine specimens, 3 to 4 ft. 50

- JUGLANS nigra* (Black Walnut). This large and handsome tree is too well known to need description here. 2 to 3 ft., transplanted . . . 20 75

- LAURUS sassafras*. See *Sassafras officinale*.

- LIRIODENDRON Tulipifera* (Carolina Poplar, Tulip-tree). A very large, vigorous and exceedingly rapid-growing tree, with beautiful white wood and bark. Its large greenish-yellow flowers are striped or tinged with yellow. 1 to 3 ft. 20 75
3 to 6 ft. Very fine each, 35c to 50c.

- MAGNOLIA acuminata* (Cucumber Tree). A beautiful large-growing pyramidal tree, bearing large greenish or yellow-white flowers, and "cucumber" shaped fruit of a bright scarlet color when ripe. 9 to 12 inches 35

- M. Frazeri* (Ear-leaved Cucumber Tree). This species is found only along our Southern Alleghany mountains and is very rare in cultivation; grows here to a height of 40 to 50 ft., and is distinguished for the beauty of its foliage and flowers, the latter being 6 inches across, white and exceedingly fragrant. Leaves eared at the base and often 3 ft. long. 1 ft. 40

- NYSSA multiflora* (Tupelo, Black or Sour Gum). The wood of this tree is very peculiar, being cross-grained and "very unwedgeable." Leaves turn bright crimson in autumn. ½ ft. 15 50

- OXYDENDRUM arboreum*. See *Andromeda arborea*.

- PYRUS Americana* (American Mountain Ash). A small tree with white blossoms and clusters of bright scarlet fruit in autumn and winter. 2 to 3 ft. 25 1 00
3 to 4 ft. 35 1 20

- PRUNUS Pennsylvanica* (Wild Red Cherry). A very fast growing tree of small size, bearing a mass of white flowers early in spring before the leaves are out. 1 to 2 ft. 20 75

- SASSAFRAS officinale* (Sassafras). Tree 15 to 50 ft. high; the yellowish-green twigs, together with the foliage, spicy-aromatic. Yellow clustered flowers appear with the leaves. 1 ft. 15

EVERGREEN TREES.

- ABIES canadensis* (Hemlock Spruce). See cut on page 6. One of the finest of our native evergreens. Its delicate foliage, drooping branches, and dense habit, place it among the finest as a single lawn tree. Also used largely for hedges, and in park planting. 6 to 12 in. . . \$0 20 \$0 75
1 to 2 ft., twice transplanted 35 1 25
Fine plants, for hedges \$10 per 100.

ABIES, Continued.

- A. (Tsuga) Caroliniana** (Carolina Hemlock). A smaller tree than the preceding,
growing to a height of 40 to 50 feet, and 2 feet in diam- Each. Six.

eter, found only in the Carolina mountains at 2,000 to 5,000 feet elevation. Foliage heavier and darker than the common hemlock; leaves larger and cones with wide-spreading scales. Difficult to transplant at first, but after it is established, proves perfectly hardy, grows well and makes a beautiful, symmetrical and dense pyramidal-shaped tree in cultivation. Should be well mulched the first season. Finest new evergreen and very scarce. We now have on hand a fine stock of strong transplanted plants, which we offer at the following low rates: 4 to 6 inch . . . \$0 60 \$3 00

6 to 9 inch 85 4 00

9 to 12 inch 1 00 5 00

Larger specimens, 1 to 3 ft. \$1.25 to 2.50 each.

- A. Frazeri** (Southern Balsam Fir).

This fine Fir is generally a smaller tree than its near relation *A. balsamea*, of the northern states, although in favored localities we have seen it reach the height of 40 to 50 feet. Its foliage, also, is shorter, denser and more erect, while its shape

is more compact. It inhabits only the highest mountains of the Alleghanies and is very rare in cultivation. Perfectly hardy. 6 to 9 inch. \$0 30 \$1 50

9 to 12 inch 50 2 00

1 to 2 ft. Very fine 75 3 50

- A. nigra** (Black Spruce). Very fine dense evergreen, especially if given plenty of room to grow in, when it becomes a thick cone-shaped tree, and a fine lawn or ornamental. 9 to 12 inch 20 1 00

1 to 1½ ft. 35 1 50

JUNIPERUS Virginiana (Red Cedar).

1 to 2 ft. 25

2 to 3 ft. 40

KALMIA latifolia. See *Evergreen Shrubs*.

PINUS pungens (Table Mountain Pine). The cones of this pine remain on the branches for years, and being each season re-inforced by a new crop, very soon give the tree an odd and striking appearance.

1 to 2 ft. 25

2 to 3 ft. 35

- P. rigida** (Black or Pitch Pine).

1 to 2 ft. 25

- P. Strobus** (White Pine). The handsomest of all our native species. It is the pine so much used in lawn, park and street planting. Strong thick plants, 1 to 2 ft. 25 1 00

2 to 3 ft. 35 1 50

RHODODENDRONS. See *Evergreen Shrubs*.



ABIES CANADENSIS. (See p. 5.)

Flowering Shrubs.

DECIDUOUS.

AMELANCHIER rotundifolia (Dwarf Juneberry). Grows 2 to 4 feet high, and is desirable for its white showy flowers and sweet edible berries. Easily cultivated and perfectly hardy.

1 to 2 ft. \$0 20 \$0 75

ANDROMEDA ligustrina. Shrub 4 to 10 feet high, with panicles of small white globular flowers in May and June.

1 to 2 ft. 20 75

2 to 3 ft. 35 1 25

A. recurva. See *Leucothæ recurva*.

AZALEA arborescens (Smooth Azalea). This beautiful and rare azalea forms a tall spreading shrub, sometimes 15 or 20 feet high, with slender branches and dark-green shiny foliage. The flowers are white or tinged with rose, appearing the latter part of June in great profusion. The brilliant scarlet stamens and pistil add to the beauty of the deliciously fragrant flowers, which are large and showy. Perfectly hardy, and a valuable and much-needed plant for lawn and park planting. 1 to 1½ ft. 30 1 50

1½ to 2½ ft. 40 2 00

A. calendulacea (Great Flame-Colored Azalea). A magnificent shrub of large

growth, and the showiest of all our native species. In May and June this azalea lights up our mountain sides with masses of flowers, shaded from light straw and orange to bright crimson—well termed "sheets of flame." It is hardy in cultivation, and we may truly say that "no North American plant surpasses it in brilliancy of bloom, and few are better worth a conspicuous and permanent place in the garden where the soil is suited to its wants." Limestone is fatal to it, as it is to all Rhododendrons, Azaleas and plants of this class. 9 to 12 inch 20 1 00

1 to 2 ft. 35 1 75

A. nudiflora (Purple Azalea). Shrub 2 to 6 feet high, with very showy flowers, varying from flesh-color to pink and purple, and appearing in early spring before the leaves. 1 to 2 ft. 20 75

A. vaseyi. See *Rhododendron vaseyi*.

A. viscosa (White Swamp Honeysuckle). Blooms late in summer with clammy, fragrant flowers, white, or often tinged with rose-color. 1 to 2 ft. 20 75

CALYCANTHUS glaucus (Carolina Allspice). See cut. Locally called "Bubby Bush." Leaves and brown purple flowers larger than *floridus*. 1 to 2 ft. 20 75

2 to 3 ft. Fine clumps 35 1 25

C. floridus (Sweet Shrub). The common "shrub" of our gardens. Small plants 15 50

CEANOTHUS Americanus (Jersey Tea). A small shrub 1 to 3 feet high, with beautiful clusters of small white flowers produced throughout July and August when most other shrubs are past bloom—a quality which makes it much prized in ornamental planting. Rises from a peculiar dark-red root. 1 to 2 ft. 20 1 00



CALYCANTHUS GLAUCUS.

- CHIONANTHUS Virginica** (White Fringe). See cut. One of the most ornamental of all our native shrubs, bearing racemes of delicate white fringe-like flowers, in May or early June. Perfectly hardy in the north. 1 to 2 ft. \$0 20 \$0 75



CHIONANTHUS VIRGINICA.

in cymes in late summer. A showier plant than the more common

- D. trifida*. 1 to 2 ft. 20 75
2 to 3 ft. Flowering clumps 40 1 75

- GAYLUSSACIA ursina** (Buckberry). The fruit of this "huckleberry" is very tart and much used for making jellies and preserves. Flowers bell-shaped, inconspicuous. 1 to 2 ft. 20 75
1 to 2 ft. per 100, \$6.

- GELSEMIUM sempervirens** (Carolina Yellow Jessamine). "Not cultivated to the extent it deserves. Will grow in any land, rich or poor, wet or dry; quick growing and for several weeks in the spring, literally covered with its lovely fragrant yellow flowers. One of the best of our hardy climbers."—*Reasoner Bros.* Strong plants 25

HALESIA tetraptera. See under Trees.

- HAMAMELIS Virginica** (Witch Hazel). A large and peculiar shrub, its yellow ribboned flowers appearing *the last thing in the fall, or in early winter*, just as the leaves are dropping. The foliage is good, changing to a full yellow in autumn. A very desirable plant, and no other can be found to fill its place in ornamental gardening. 1 ft. 20
2 ft. 30

- HYDRANGEA radiata** (Wild Hydrangea). Quite a handsome plant, forming clumps 4 to 8 feet high. It has large, rounding, sharply serrate leaves, dark green above and silvery-white on the under surface. Fastigate cymes, with the ray flowers large, but comparatively few. Perfectly hardy. 1 to 2 ft. 15 75
2 to 3 ft. Bushy 25 1 25

- ILEX monticola** (Deciduous Mountain Holly). Shrub often 15 to 20 feet high in our mountains, full of red berries in perfect rows along the stem in fall and early winter. It is this symmetrical arrangement of bright colored fruit that gives it the local though highly applicable common name of "Bead Bush." 1 to 2 ft. 20 75
2 to 3 ft. 30 1 25

- LEUCOTHE recurva**. One of the finest of all our native shrubs. The yearly shoots are bright red, and beautifully contrasted with the old growths, which have taken on a dull gray color; this, together with its drooping branches, and beautiful racemes of white or pink bell-shaped flowers, which are borne on curving stems, combines in giving the whole plant a truly exquisite and attractive appearance. 1 to 2 ft. 20 1 00
2 to 3 ft. 35 1 50

CLETHRA acuminata

(Southern Pepper-bush).

A tall shrub, 15 to 20 feet high, with long nodding spikes of white fragrant flowers in July and August. It has a very handsome smooth, reddish bark. 9 to 18 in. 20 75

2 to 3 ft. 30 1 00

3 to 4 ft., flowering specimens 50 2 25

CORNUS Florida. See under Trees.

DIERVILLA sessilifolia

(Mt. Bush Honeysuckle).

This rare shrub forms fine thick clumps, producing abundant yellow flowers

- MENZIESIA globularis** (Menziesia). A smooth shrub, four to eight feet high, with reddish bark and small nodding pink white flowers in terminal clusters. 1 to 2 ft. Each. Six. \$0 20 \$0 75
2 to 3 ft. 30 1 25

PYRUS arbutifolia (Choke-berry). One of our most desirable ornamental shrubs, being conspicuous in foliage as well as in flower and fruit. Grows 2 to 4 feet high, bearing blossoms in compound corymbs, and later on, the black sweetish berries in large drooping clusters. The leaves are dark green and shining above, and pale on the underside. 1 to 2 ft. 20 75
2 to 3 ft. 30



RHODODENDRON MAXIMUM.

RHODODENDRON (Azalea) Vaseyi. See pages 15—16, and cut.

Each. Six.

A most beautiful and exceedingly valuable addition to our native flora. Discovered very recently (June, 1878) among the mountains in Jackson County this state, by Mr. George Vasey. The plant is of erect, somewhat slender habit, with deciduous foliage and flowers varying from light pink to deep rose-color, mottled at the base inside, which appear in early spring before the leaves. Mr. J. G. Jack, in his "Notes from the Arnold Arboretum" to *Garden and Forest*, says of it: "Rhododendron Vaseyi has flowered this year better than ever before. It is a plant of great beauty and value certainly. The leaves have now turned to a deep dark crimson, a character which will increase the value of this beautiful and interesting addition to our garden flora." Proves hardy at 20° below zero, is easily transplanted, and thrives in cultivation. 6 to 12 in. 30 2 50

1 to 1½ ft. 75 to 1 50 4 50
2 to 3 ft. 1 25 to 1 50 7 00

RUBUS odoratus (Flowering Raspberry). A tall vine-like shrub, with large three to five-lobed leaves, and handsome, fragrant, rose-purple clustered flowers, one to two inches across. Very useful for planting under trees and in other shady places, where it will cover the ground rapidly. 6 to 12 in. 20 1 00
1 to 2 ft. 30 1 50

R. villosus (High Blackberry). Often eight to ten feet high; a long bending stem, literally covered with white blossoms in April. A damp loose soil is best suited to its wants. 1 to 2 ft. 15 50

SASSAFRAS officinale. See under Trees.

STUARTIA pentagyna. A rare and beautiful shrub or low tree, twelve or fifteen feet high, with rich foliage, and large saucer shaped, cream colored flowers, with purplish center. This is the "native American Camellia," and is found only in our Southern Alleghanies. We quote from *Garden and Forest*, (Arnold Arboretum Notes, by J., July 29, 1888: "The most interesting shrub, however, in bloom this week, is *Stuartia pentagyna*, the only American representative of the Tea and Camellia family which can be grown in New England." * * * This plant is rarely found in gardens, where indeed it is so rare that no common or English name seems to have come into use for it. The Carolina *Stuartia* is, nevertheless, one of the most attractive of hardy summer blooming shrubs, and it should find a place in the smallest and most carefully selected collections. 1 to 2 ft. 50 2 50
2 to 3 ft. 75 4 00
3 to 4 ft. 1 00 5 00

	Each.	Six.
VACCINIUM <i>stamineum</i> (Squaw or Deerberry). Shrub 4 to 10 feet high, with spreading branches; flowers in leafy racemes, white or delicate pink; fruit greenish, with purple tinge when fully ripe, edible; "a fine garden plant." 1 to 2 ft.	\$o 20	\$1 00
VIBURNUM <i>acerifolium</i> (Maple-Leaved Arrow Wood). A slender shrub, three to five feet high, of neat and somewhat compact habit, producing freely, small, long stemmed clusters of white flowers, but its greatest beauty is in the rich deep "claret-color" which its handsome three lobed leaves assume, late in autumn. 1 to 2 ft.	20	1 00
ZANTHORHIZA <i>apiifolia</i> (Yellow Root). A low and very hardy shrub, two to three feet high, very useful for the margin of shrubberies. Pinnate leaves changing to a bright orange in late autumn. 9 to 12 in.	20	75

EVERGREEN SHRUBS.

	Each.	Six.
HYPERICUM <i>aureum</i> . A rare species, and the finest of all this family of plants. Bartram, the discover of this rare shrub gives a good description of it in his "travels." He says: "I observed * * a species of shrub <i>Hypericum</i> (<i>H. aureum</i>), of extraordinary show and beauty. It grows erect three or four feet high, forming a globular top, representing a perfect little tree; the leaves are large, oblong, firm of texture, smooth and shining; the flowers are very large, their petals broad and conspicuous, which with their tufts of golden filaments give the little bushes a very splendid appearance. The large orange yellow flowers are two inches across when expanded." Prof. C. S. Sargent, director of Arnold Arboretum says: "There are few dwarf shrubs better worth a place in the garden." Fine blooming plants. 12 to 18 in. 1½ to 2½ ft.	\$o 40 60	\$2 00 3 00
H. <i>fasciculatum</i> . Another fine species, 3 to 5 feet high, with smaller leaves and flowers than the preceding, though a somewhat freer bloomer. Forms a compact bush, and is very showy when full of its bright yellow blossoms, which almost completely cover the bush in July and August. Very desirable as a small ornamental. 9 to 12 in. 1 to 2 ft., flowering plants	15 25	50 1 00
KALMIA <i>angustifolia</i> (Sheep Laurel). Small shrub, 2 to 3 ft. high, with narrow leaves and small deep rose-colored flowers in very early spring. 1 ft. per 100, \$8.	20	75
K. <i>latifolia</i> (Mountain Laurel). One of the best of all our native evergreen shrubs, often twenty to thirty feet high in its wild growth among the mountains. Its close corymbs of large white or rose-colored flowers are exceedingly showy, and few plants in cultivation appear more strikingly beautiful than our "Mountain Laurel," when seen from a distance, in full bloom. Mrs. Van Rensselaer, in a late number of <i>Garden and Forest</i> , sets forth in a convincing way, its merits for distinction as "Our National Flower," and we trust that popular opinion will also decide in favor of this worthy contestant, as the flower for our national emblem. 6 to 9 in. 9 to 12 in. 1 to 1½ ft.	20 30 50	75 1 20
LEIOPHYLLUM <i>buxifolium</i> (Sand Myrtle). A handsome little dwarf evergreen shrub, 6 to 12 inches high, with small white or rose-colored flowers in terminal clusters, "made conspicuous by the brown or purple anthers." Its minute, oblong and glossy leaves are arranged densely on the stems. Blooms early in May. 3 to 6 in. 6 to 9 in.	15 25	50 1 00
LEUCOTHÆ <i>Catesbæi</i> . Fine small evergreen, with drooping stem, 3 to 10 feet long, and recurved branches, along which the long dense racemes of beautiful white bell-shaped flowers are disposed. Blooms in March and April. 6 to 9 in. 9 to 12 in. 1 to 2 ft.	20 25 35	75 1 00 1 50

- RHODODENDRON catawbiense** (Purple Rhododendron). Every one knows this popular hardy native Rhododendron. Its glossy dark green foliage and masses of lilac-purple flowers in great clusters, make it an object of admiration in any situation, whether planted singly or massed. Of all the many beautiful Rhododendron hybrids that are so popular now, there are but very few which do not owe much of their vitality, strength of color and hardness to the parent stock of *catawbiense*. Grows 10 to 15 feet high, the blossoms appearing in May or early June in the greatest profusion. Fine plants, 6 to 9 in. \$0 25 \$1 00
6 to 12 in. 35 1 75
1 to 1½ ft. 50 2 25
- R. maximum** (Rose Bay, Great Laurel). See cut. A magnificent shrub or low tree often 30 feet high in our southern mountains. Its large white or pink blossoms appear in large trusses in July, the latest of all the Rhododendrons, a quality which adds greatly to its value as a fine ornamental. Its dark green broad foliage is the finest of all the species. Without doubt the noblest of all our native shrubs, and "absolutely hardy from Vermont to Georgia." Strong plants, 6 to 9 in. 20 75
9 to 12 in. 30 1 25
1 to 1½ ft. 50 2 00
- R. punctatum** (Small Pink R.). This is the smallest of our native Alleghanian species. It forms a graceful shrub, 6 to 10 feet high, with spreading branches and dark green narrow leaves, covered below with rusty dots. The rose-colored flowers are spotted within and appear in loose clusters in June. 6 to 12 in. 25 1 00
1 to 2 ft. 40

Herbaceous Perennial Plants.

Those marked with a (*) are Evergreen.

- *ASARUM arifolium** (Heart Leaf, Wild Ginger). Thick, heart-shaped, mottled evergreen leaves, and pitcher-like flowers, purple within \$0 15 \$0 50
- *CAMPTOSORUS rhizophyllus** (Walking-Leaf Fern). A very peculiar and interesting plant; receives its name from its strange habit of forming little plants at the tips of its fronds (leaves) which bend over, take root, grow, and in their turn form plantlets at the tips of their fronds, thus forming a complete carpet of ferns. 20 75
- CHIMAPHILA maculata** (Southern Clintonia). A whole of rather large oblong leaves close to the ground, sending up a scape 4 to 6 inches high, bearing an umbel of beautiful white flowers speckled with green or purplish dots. Blooms through June 15 50
- CLEMATIS crispa** (Crisped Leather Flower). See cut. One of the best of the Clematises, producing large, very fragrant purple flowers singly on long stalks, nearly all summer 30 1 25
- CONVALLARIA majalis** (Lily of the Valley). See cut, page 12. Everyone knows this beautiful little garden plant. Its original home is in the Southern Alleghanies 15 50
- CYPRIPEDIUM acaule** (Stemless Lady's Slipper). A good orchid with large purple flowers. The whole plant very downy 25 1 00
- C. pubescens** (Larger Yellow Lady's Slipper). Stem one to two feet high with large yellow "slippers," sometimes as many as four on a single plant 20 75
- C. spectabile** (Showy Lady's Slipper). The showiest of all north American orchids, and one of our most beautiful native plants; grows 1 to 2 ft. high, with large foliage, and large white flowers, tinged with purple 35 1 50



CLEMATIS CRISPA.

Clintonia umbellata

DIONÆA muscipula. See Bog Plants.

Each. Six.



***EPIGEA repens** (Trailing Arbutus, May Flower). The most popular, probably, of all our native wild flowers; difficult to transplant, but when established, spreads rapidly and well repays all the trouble given it with its deliciously fragrant white or pink flowers, produced in long clusters in early May

20 75

***GALAX aphylla** (Colt's Foot). A smooth plant with heart-shaped crenate-toothed and shining evergreen leaves. The small white flowers are borne on a scape, 1 to 2 feet high, forming a beautiful dense-spiked raceme. The thick leaves (often turning bright crimson in late fall), are extensively used in winter decorating. (See under Miscellaneous). Good strong plants

20 75

CONVALLARIA MAJALIS.

See page 11.

***GAULTHERIA procumbens** (Wintergreen Checkerberry). A low highly aromatic plant, with dark green leaves and clusters of bright red, edible berries, all through the winter per 100, \$4 .

10 35

***HEPATICA acutiloba** (Sharpe-Leaved Hepatica). This delicate little plant is one of the earliest visitors in spring; the white or purple flowers borne on hairy scapes, appearing as early as February or early March

20 75

***IRIS cristata** (Crested Dwarf Iris). A low plant with handsome bright blue flowers, the outer ones beautifully crested. May

20 75

***I. verna** (Dwarf Iris). Another fine Iris, its bright blue fragrant flowers appearing in early April, filling the woods with a delightful springy odor

20 75

LILIUM Grayi (Gray's Lily). Dr. Asa Gray, in 1840, discovered a single specimen of this rare lily on Roan mountain, North Carolina, and it was found later (though almost as scarce as the first time), on the peaks of Otter, Virginia, and again by us in 1888, in Mitchell county, this state. The flowers (one to nine on a stem) are dark colored, of a deep reddish orange, uniformly dotted within with rather small purple spots. Blooms in June and July. One of the finest of all new plants

75 4 00

OPUNTIA vulgaris (Prickly Pear Cactus). A hardy cactus, spreading rapidly and furnishing edible fruit. Its yellow flowers appear in June; shrubby

20 75

PARNASSIA asarifolia (Grass of Parnassus). A beautiful little perennial, with rounded heart-shaped leaves and solitary white flowers, beautifully veined with green

20 75

***SHORTIA galacifolia**. This rare and beautiful perennial has a very interesting history. It was just 101 years ago, that Michaux, the great botanist, sick and weakened by fever, arrived at the foot of our Carolina mountains, and at the head of a beautiful little valley, discovered the leaves and fruit of what he noted in his journal as a "*nouvel arbuste*," and which subsequently proved to be our Shortia (afterward named by Dr. Gray). It was then lost for 89 years, although botanists hunted for it carefully year after year in all the region in which Michaux was supposed to have traveled; but without success, until in May, 1877, a few specimens were accidentally discovered on the banks of the Catawba river, this state (by a young man hunting herbs), which fully identified the plant; and it is only since 1886 that Shortia has been in sufficient quantity to enable us to offer it so cheaply to our customers. The only other species of Shortia known is a native of Japan (*S. uniflora*), while its nearest American relative is our *Galax aphylla*. From its clusters of large, veiny, orbicular leaves the simple flower stems rise, each bearing a large solitary white flower, with crimped petals and purplish center. A most beautiful and desirable perennial, and deserving of a place in the smallest collection. Strong established plants

35 1 75

THERMOPSIS Caroliniana. Tall plant, 3 to 5 feet high, with lobed leaves, and long spikes of bright yellow pea-shaped flowers from May to July. Very strong grower and good thick foliage. Strong clumps .

25 1 00

TRILLIUM erectum (Purple Trillium). The leaves of this Trillium are very large and rhomboid; flowers dark purple. All the Trilliums delight in deep, rich, damp loam, and a shady situation	Each.	Six.
T. erectum album. A variety of the <i>erectum</i> , with white, greenish or yellow petals	\$o 15	\$o 50
T. grandiflorum (Large White Trillium). The finest and largest species, 8 to 15 inches high, with white flowers 2 to 3 inches across, changing with age to rose-color. Very handsome	15	50
T. stylosum. This is another of the finest Trilliums, and perhaps the finest colored, with large wavy petals of a beautiful pink. Flowers two inches across	15	60
UVULARIA perfoliata (Suraller Bellwort). A low plant with clasping leaves and small yellow drooping flowers	20	75
	15	60

Bog and Water Plants.

DIONÆA muscipula (Venus's Fly Trap). See cut. A most curious and interesting plant. Derives its name from the extraordinary irritability of its leaves, which close forcibly at the touch, and holds the poor venturesome insect fast in its clutches, till death ends the struggle, when the "Fly-traps" prepares itself for another victim; bears a cluster of pretty white flowers on a stem 4 to 6 inches high. It is one of the most peculiar plants known to scientists, and they who fail to become the possessor of it, lose the pleasure of studying one of "nature's queerest freaks." Pot in sandy loam or <i>swamp moss</i> , keeping <i>moist</i> , or plant with the <i>Sarracenias</i>	Each.	Six.
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DIONÆA MUSCIPULA.

DROSERA rotundifolia (Sundew). This is a suitable

little plant to grow with "Venus Fly-trap." Grows best in damp swamp moss; from its reddish, orbicular hairy leaves, a small raceme of white flowers unfold, 4 to 6 inches high

SARRACENIA flava (Trumpet-Leaf). One of the best of the "Pitcher Plants;" yellowish leaves 2 to 3 feet long, and large yellow nodding flowers, 4 to 5 inches wide	15	50
S. purpurea (Pitcher Plant, Huntsman's Cup). Perhaps the showiest of all the genus, with large deep purple flowers, nodding on a stalk a foot high. Its curious pitcher-shaped leaves are usually half filled with water and drowned insects	25	1 00
S. variolaris (Spotted Trumpet-Leaf). A small species with spotted leaves, 6 to 12 in long, and yellow flowers, 2 inches wide	25	1 00
SAGGITARIA variabilis (Arrow-Head). Very showy arrow-shaped leaves; flowers white, on a scape one to three feet high	25	
	15	50

Miscellaneous.

GALAX LEAVES. These fine round heart-shaped evergreen leaves are extensively used for decorating purposes in winter. Their natural color is a bright green, but they are often beautifully variegated with bright crimson or are mottled. Florists will do well to write us, as we can furnish them in any quantity and on short notice; and no other as fine holiday green can be had for so low a price. Will keep for months, or even years. Price, per 100, 35 cents; per 1,000, \$2, postpaid.

CUT HARDY FERNS. These Ferns are a beautiful dark green, and will last for several weeks. They are used in a great many ways as decorations. Per 100, 35 cents; per 1,000, \$2, postpaid.

CUT-FLOWERS for Easter, Decoration Day, etc. We are in a very favored locality for furnishing our beautiful early flowers, and high-colored Rhododendrons, Azaleas and other fine native flowers, which are so useful in holiday and all other decorations. As we pack these cut-flowers in *air tight cans*, it insures their carrying fresh, and when opened, they show no signs of wilting. Small trial cans, 75 cents each, by mail postpaid. Large cans (15 to 20 quarts), by express, \$4. To botanists and others who wish to try a selection of our rarer native plants for herbarium specimens, we will furnish species at 60 cents each, or ten for \$5, postpaid. *Order fresh flowers early*, and we will forward them in season.

PUSSY-PAWS. One of the finest of everlastings; the flowers are collected into dense heads, and furnished with abundant soft hairs, which, when dried "fluff out" resembling a pussy's paw. They are exceedingly useful in making up bouquets, and in designs of everlastings are simply invaluable. Per bunch of 25, 20 cents; per 100, 75 cents; per 1,000, \$6, postpaid.

Unsolicited Testimonials.

We append a few of the many testimonials received from our customers, and which were unsolicited by us; we shall be pleased to show the original to those so desiring:

MESSRS. KELSEY BROS.

WEST CHESTER, PA., *March 19, 1888.*

Gentlemen: The plants did so well that we obtained from you last season, that we are desirous of testing another lot the coming spring. What will you charge us, etc., *
Yours truly, HOOPES BROS. & THOMAS.

Maple Avenue Nurseries.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS., *March 12, 1888.*

MESSRS. KELSEY BROS.

Dear Sirs: Your letter of 7th is received, also the plants which arrived in good condition, and are very satisfactory in every way. You may send us, etc. * * *
Yours truly, F. L. TEMPLE.

Shady Hill Nurseries.

MANATEE, FLA., *Jan. 23, 1889.*

TO H. P. KELSEY, ESQ.

Dear Sir: Your favor of Jan. 17th, received, and also plants in splendid order yesterday. Thanks for extras. * * *
Yours truly,

Royal Palm Nurseries.

REASONER BROS.

HUTCHINSON, KAN., *April 15, 1888.*

KELSEY BROS.

Gentlemen: Enclose find New York exchange, for \$— amount of your bill of trees shipped to me. They arrived and were in excellent condition. * * *
Yours respectfully, G. V. RICKSECKER.

ST. LOUIS, *May 14, 1888.*

KELSEY BROS.

Gents: I write to inform you that the plants I got from you, early this spring, have done well. Some of them are in full bloom now, and all are doing nicely, I want some more, etc. * * *
And oblige,

301 South Fourth Street.

H. J. MILLER.

EVANSTON, ILL., *April 23, 1889.*

H. P. KELSEY.

Dear Sir: I received the Shortia yesterday, just as fresh as the hour they were put in the box. I was able to make careful drawings of flower and fruit, and to prepare good herbarium specimens from them. If the Rhododendrons come in as good condition nothing better could be asked.
Yours truly,

— Ave.

L. N. JOHNSON.

BOTANICAL GARDENS OF THE ROYAL PRUSSIAN FOREST ACADEMY, MUNDEN IN
HANOVER, GERMANY, *April 19, 1889.*

MR. HARLAN P. KELSEY.

Dear Sir: My heartfelt thanks for the rare and beautiful plants, which arrived yesterday (by mail) in the best condition. The amount of \$—I have sent per International Post Office Order on Asheville, N. C. If you collect the seeds of any rare plants this summer I should be glad to procure some. With greeting.
Yours respectfully,

Konigl. Gartenmeister.

H. ZABEL.

RHODODENDRON VASEYI.

See cut on page 16.

The following detailed description of this new and beautiful shrub was kindly furnished us by Capt. John Donnell Smith, of Baltimore :

Rhododendron (Azalea) Vaseyi, Gray, Proc. Am. Acad., vol. xv, p. 48; Botanical Gazette, vol. viii, p. 282.

Shrub, 8-15ft. high; branches glabrous; bud-scales imbricated; leaves membranaceous, sparingly pubescent—hairy or smooth, from obovate-oblong to oblong-lanceolate, acute or acuminate at both ends, 3-6 in. long; pedicels slender, glandular, recurved after flowering; calyx very short, truncate; corolla roseate, glabrous within and without, rotate, campanulate, irregularly and bilabiate 5-parted or nearly so, with the lateral sinuses deeper, and those of the obovate divisions more connected than those of the other two, upper lobes more or less spotted inside toward base; stamens 7, occasionally only 5, three-fourths of them larger and with stouter filaments; style with the stamens a little exceeding the corolla; ovary beset with stipulate viscid glands. Blossoming precocious rather than cœtaneus with the leafing.

Collected first by Mr. George Vasey, June, 1878, and subsequently by Mr. S. T. Kelsey and Capt. John Donnell Smith.

"This is a most interesting species," remarks Dr. Gray, "as adding to our Flora a representative of that group of East Asiatic species of the true *Azalea* subgenus, with campanulate or rotate campanulate corollas, and very deciduous *perulge* to the separate flower beds. It contributes another to the now very numerous cases of remarkable relationship between the Chino-Japanese and the Alleghanian floras."

We also quote from an article (published in 1885), written by botanists and horticulturists:

* * * "The latest addition to American flowering shrubs is *Rhododendron Vaseyi*, which remained undetected until four or five years ago, when Mr. Vasey found it in Jackson County, near Webster, N. C. It was also discovered about the same time in Cashier's Valley. The discovery was particularly interesting as it belongs to a section of the genus almost exclusively Asiatic, entirely unrepresented in our Atlantic flora, and with its nearest American relative confined to the highest peaks of the Cascades and Northern Rocky Mountains. It is a tall shrub—12 to 15 feet high—with bright, purple, pink, scentless flowers, and, unlike our other rhododendrons, with deciduous leaves. It is easily transplanted, adapts itself readily to cultivation, and promises to become an important addition to our garden flora."

We would only add, that, as an ornamental plant, it is hardly excelled by any in cultivation of this character, and produces a fine effect when used either as a single lawn specimen or planted in clumps; no collection of plants is complete without the addition of this beautiful and rare *Rhododendron*. *See prices on page 9.*



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Rhododendron (Azalea) Vaseyi. See pages 9 and 15.